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Governabilidad con SharePoint 2010

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Defining Governance

- Governance is the set of **policies, roles, responsibilities, and processes that guide, direct, and control** how an **organization's** business divisions and IT teams cooperate to **achieve business goals**.
- A comprehensive governance plan can benefit your organization by:
 - Streamlining the deployment of products and technologies, such as SharePoint Server 2010.
 - Helping protect your enterprise from security threats or noncompliance liability.
 - Helping ensure the best return on your investment in technologies, for example, by enforcing best practices in content management or information architecture.

What should be Governed?

- Every organization has unique needs and goals that influence its approach to governance. For example, larger organizations will probably require more — and more detailed — governance than smaller organizations.
- A successful SharePoint Server 2010 deployment requires the following elements:
 - Information architecture.
 - IT Service hosting SharePoint Server
 - Customization Policies
 - Branding
 - Training



Who should determine governance policies?

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- **Executive stakeholders:** Key executives should define the overall goals of the governance committee, provide it with authority, and periodically evaluate the success of the implemented practices and policies.
- **Financial stakeholders:** Financial officers should ensure that governance rules and processes help **increase the return on the enterprise's investment** in SharePoint products and technologies.
- **IT leaders:** IT leaders must help develop their service offerings and determine how to achieve their IT responsibilities (for example, **improving security** and **maintaining reliability**) while they support the features required by the business teams.
- **Business division leaders:** Business leaders **represent the teams** that do the **primary work** of the enterprise and drive the **architectural and functional requirements** of the SharePoint Server 2010 deployment. They must work with information architects to determine the enterprise's information architecture and organizational taxonomy standards. Business leaders must also work with IT leaders to create service-level agreements and other support policies.
- **Information architects or taxonomists:** Members of these groups have extensive experience in planning and designing information systems and taxonomies. Based on their analysis of the information needs of the audience, they develop plans that support organizational objectives and define site architecture and navigation.
- **Compliance officers:** Governance includes making sure that an enterprise meets its **regulatory and legal requirements** and manages its corporate knowledge. If your enterprise has roles that are responsible for compliance or legal oversight, include representatives from those disciplines in your governance committee.
- **Development leaders:** Leaders in your software development organization should help determine which **customization tools are approved**, how to verify code security, and other code-related best practices.
- **Information workers:** The members of your organization who do the day-to-day work should help ensure that the SharePoint Server 2010 services and information architecture meet their needs.
- **Trainers:** Instructional experts should be responsible for developing a training plan and conducting all appropriate training and education.



How should Governance be implemented?

1. Determine initial principles and goals
2. Clasify the business information
3. Develop an education strategy
4. Develop an ongoing plan.

Governance Features

- IT Services features
 - Sites (templates, quotas, locks), site collections (SSC), web applications (policies, SPD, SCAD, MAXUS), server farm.
 - Backup and restoration
 - Content storage
 - Support for customization
 - Security
 - Service levels

- Information Management
 - Document Management
 - Content approval
 - Versioning
 - Records Management
 - Digital asset library
 - Policies

- Information architecture features
 - Content types
 - Site content and structure page
 - Information Rights Management
 - Blocked file types
 - Web Content Management (publishing sites)
 - Taxonomy and Managed Metadata

- More references:

Governance in SharePoint 2010

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc263356.aspx>

Gracias

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